

VIII. *Description of a new Genus of Lucanidæ from New Zealand.* By FREDERICK PARRY, Esq.

[Read 3 October, 1842.]

LAMELLICORNES.

Fam. LUCANIDÆ, Leach.

N. G. MITOPHYLLUS,\* mihi.

Pl. I. fig. 4.

*Characteres generici.*

*Forma Platyceri caraboides*, at magis cylindricus, apice elytrorum rotundato.

*Antennæ* 10-articulatæ, parum geniculatæ; articulo 1mo longo incurvo, 2ndo minuto, quinque proximis gracilibus, 3tio 2do plus duplo-longiori, 4-7 longitudine gradatim decrescentibus, tribus ultimis, in masculo, singulatim elongato-filiformibus, et pilosis.

*Caput* magnum, inerme, fronte inter antennas impressum.  
♀ minus.

*Labrum* parvum, quadratum, angulis anticis rotundatis, margine antieo longe piloso.

*Mandibulæ* ♂ crassæ porrectæ, capit is longitudine, apice curvatæ et in dentem erectum supra productæ, basi externe angulato; ♀ minores elongato-triangulares, apice acutæ, denteque supero ante apicem armatae.

*Maxillæ* parvæ, lobo externo laciniiformi longe setoso, lobo interno obsoleto.

*Palpi maxillares* 4-articulati, elongati, subfiliformes, articulo ultimo cæteris longiori, fere recto.

*Mentum* magnitudine mediocri, lateribus rotundatis, antice angustius.

*Palpi labiales* longi, 3 articulati, articulo ultimo longiori parum curvato.

*Prothorax* transverso-quadratus, lateribus parum rotundatis, fere latitudini elytrorum equalis.

*Prosternum et mesosternum* simplicia, haud producta.

*Elytra* elongata parallela, convexa, apice rotundata, punctata, setulosa.

\* *Mitophyllum*: from μιτός, filum, and φύλλον, a leaf, the terminal joints of the antennæ being like slender thread leaves.

*Pedes longitudine mediocres, femoribus parum dilatatis, tibiis anticis externe subserratis et unispinosis, anticis et intermediis vix serratis, sed unispinosis.*

*Tarsi articulis subtus setosis, pseud-onychiis distinctis.*

**Observations.**—The principal features of this new genus (which is closely allied to *Platycerus* of Lat.) consist in the remarkable structure of the antennæ and mandibles. The female differs considerably from the male, being of a more rotundate form, whilst the head and eyes are much smaller, and the mandibles scarcely visible; the laminæ of the antennæ, although consisting of the same number of joints, are not larger than ordinary in insects of this family. It seems probable that *Mitophyllus* in New Zealand takes the place of *Platycerus*. The above insect was captured by my friend Captain Best of the 80th regiment, at present in command of the troops at Port Nicholson, and to whom I am much indebted for several new and interesting species collected in New Zealand.

♂ *Mitophyllus irroratus*, Parry.

Rubro-piceus, maculis obscuris atris per totum corpus aspersis; mandibulis porrectis recurvis, antice acutis posticeque denticulatis. Antennæ foliis tribus ultimis singulatim elongato-filiformibus et pilosis. Thorax quadratus, immarginatus. Elytra thorace fere triplo-longiora, fusco-picea, rubescentia, punctata, maculis obscure atris per discum aspersis. Femora incrassata. Tibiis unispinosis, externe serratis. Corpus infra prosterno mesosternoque simplicibus haud productis.

Long. lin.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Habitat in Nova Zelandia, apud Portum Nicholsoni.

Diffr. fœmina. Antennæ tribus ultimis foliis magnitudine mediocri; mandibulis parvis, non multo porrectis, ad basin unidentatis. Corpus et thorax magis rotundatus.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 4, the male insect magnified; 4 a, the front of the head of the male; 4 b, the mandibles seen from the front; 4 c, one of the mandibles seen sideways; 4 d, the maxilla; 4 e, the mentum and labial palpi; 4 f, the fore foot; 4 g, the middle tibia; 4 h, the posterior tibia; 4 i, the head of the female from above; 4 k, the same from beneath; 4 m, and 4 n, the female mandibles in different positions.